

271,554 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was . . . 188,015

The Evening Times

EXCLUSIVE all-day service of the United Press, the New England Associated Press, the Southern Associated Press, the New York State Associated Press, supplemented by the exclusive right to publish in Washington the New York Herald copyright Cable Service.

VOL. 1. NO. 184.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1896.

ONE CENT.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Epworthians Want Sunday for Rest and Worship.

ADVERSE ACTION FAVORED

Commissioners Oppose the Bill to Extend Fourteenth and North Capitol Streets—It Would Interfere With Their Street Extension Plans—Social Clubs' Liquor Licenses.

Senator McMillan, of the Senate District Committee, has received a set of resolutions, passed by the Washington District Epworth League. In the letter accompanying the resolutions the corresponding secretary says:

"We are hopeful that this measure will receive the hearty support it deserves at the hands of Congress."

"Resolved, That we members of the Washington District Epworth League, in mass meeting assembled, believe that the first day of the week, known as the Lord's Day, should be preserved as a day of rest and worship. We deprecate so-called 'personal liberty' when this liberty seeks to down the proper observance of the Sabbath. We heartily endorse the provisions of Senate bill No. 1441, entitled 'A bill to protect the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship in the District of Columbia,' and 'Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president of the District Epworth League to cooperate with others having a similar object in view, to urge before the proper committees of Congress the passage of this bill; and

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. James McMillan, in whose hands this bill is."

The Commissioners recommend adverse action upon Senate bills to extend Fourteenth street to Spring road and to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home. They oppose these bills because they are disjunctive from the wise and comprehensive purpose of an act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities."

THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE.

That policy, the Commissioners hold, is the outcome of many years of experience in dealing with the subject of street extension. To depart from it would be a retrograde policy. They close their communication concerning the highway act by saying:

"The Commissioners are satisfied that the law, with such modifications, if any, as shall be found necessary to remove any question as to its constitutionality, presents the best method of dealing with the subject, and are therefore constrained to discourage legislation not consistent with its general plan."

The Commissioners also recommend adverse action on the bill granting clubs the right to sell liquor without license. They hold that all clubs selling liquor should be legally regulated, and that a license upon payment of the fee provided by law.

Mr. Curtis of Iowa, from the House District of Columbia Committee, has favorably reported the bill to abolish days of grace on promissory notes, drafts, and negotiable paper in the District. The report says:

"Several petitions in favor of the bill have been filed and no opposition thereto has appeared. Among these are a request for favorable action signed by fifteen of the leading business men of the city of Washington, and a petition signed by 100 representative business firms."

"It is believed that the passage of the bill will obviate much inconvenience and confusion in business transactions, will relieve many existing doubts, and be in line with economical commercial methods."

The recommendation of the Commissioners on the subject says:

"That present business conditions have largely, if not entirely, destroyed the reasons for the original action shown by the fact that the following-named thirteen States have passed laws similar to the pending bill, viz: California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Kansas, Illinois, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is desired in this community to keep pace with such business progress."

Judge Halsey of this city, representing a number of German societies, was today present at a hearing given today by the House Committee on Immigration. He made an argument to the effect that the present immigration laws are sufficient if properly enforced.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions today directed that a favorable report be made on the bill to grant a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of the late Secretary Gresham.

In the Senate Mr. Platt presented the petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District praying for the appointment of a committee to arbitrate all differences between the United States and England. It is signed by Margaret B. Platt, M. E. Cohen, L. S. Weightman, E. F. Sheldon and S. M. Wescott.

In presenting it Mr. Platt said he doubted the authority of Congress to appoint such a commission. He was heartily in favor, though, of the principles announced in the petition.

Mr. Dingley today, by request, introduced in the House a bill to incorporate the "Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf."

The incorporators named are Edward M. Galt, of Washington, D. C.; Francis D. Clarke of Michigan; S. Tefft Walker of Illinois; James L. Smith of Minnesota; Sarah Fuller of Boston; David C. Dudley of Colorado; and John R. Doherty of Mississippi. These are made a body politic and corporate in the District.

It is proposed to give the convention the usual powers given incorporated bodies, and an annual report to Congress must be made, through the president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington.

FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Favorable Report From House District Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Wellington, from the House District Committee, has submitted a favorable report on the bill to provide a free public library for Washington.

The report states that great interest has been manifested by the people of the District in the project. The Commissioners have recommended the passage of the bill and it has been endorsed by the trustees of the public schools, the Board of Trade, the Federation of Labor, the press of the District and by public-spirited citizens generally.

The report further says that there is not



FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE, Late Governor of Massachusetts.

In the United States a city having half the population of Washington that has not a free public library, and on the other hand, hundreds of cities, towns and villages have free public libraries, supported by local taxation. The Washington City Free Library is ready, upon the passage of this bill and the establishment of the library, to merge its books and properties into the new institution.

GEN. GORDON IS GENEROUS

He Will Not Criticise Commander Walker of the G. A. R.

No Confederates Will, However, Take Part in the New York Parade.

His Sentiments.

Speaking today of the published decision by Gen. Gordon, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, in reference to the proposed joint parade in New York on July 4, Senator Gordon of Georgia, who has been commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans ever since their organization, was asked if he proposed to take any action looking to a change of the date of the next annual meeting of the Confederates at Richmond, June 30 and July 1 and 2.

Gen. Gordon replied: "This date was finally decided upon in order to permit the Confederates to depart from the South to go to New York immediately after the adjournment and take part in the joint parade, but I see no reason for changing the date of our reunion, which was called to meet at Richmond by the last annual meeting at Houston, Tex., and although the date could legally be changed by me, yet I shall not do so, unless I find it to be the wish of a majority of the United Confederate Veterans' camps, and best suited to the convenience of the people of Richmond, who have been most generous in making provision for our entertainment."

"It will be readily seen that no change can be contemplated if it in any measure incommode our host, the people of Richmond. Of course it would now be incompatible with the policy of the Confederates to take any part in the proposed parade. I do not wish, however, to discuss the action of Gen. Walker."

"It has been my effort since the war to cultivate the most cordial relations with the soldiers of the United States army and between the people of the sections. I am glad to know that I have had the cordial sympathy and approval of my old comrades in these efforts, and I wish also to add in this connection that I have had the most cordial manifestations of a like sentiment on the part of the great body of the Union soldiers."

REV. PETER LENAGHAN DEAD.

Was Pastor of St. Peter's in This City Fifty Years Ago.

Baltimore, Md., March 5.—Rev. Peter B. Lenaghan, for the last twenty-one years pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Texas, Baltimore county, and one of the oldest priests in the archdiocese of Baltimore, died yesterday.

Father Lenaghan was born in 1815 in Crossmaglen, Ireland. He made his classical studies in St. Patrick's College, Armagh, and his course of philosophy and theology at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained in 1840, and was immediately appointed to assist the Rev. Father Van Horsey at St. Peter's Church, Washington, D. C. At the death of Rev. Father Van Horsey at St. Peter's succeeded him in the pastorate of that church, where he labored in the work of the ministry for four years, when he was transferred to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Cumberland, Md.

During his stay in Cumberland a severe epidemic of cholera broke out at that place. He labored in the work of the ministry in ministering to the needs of his afflicted people, and so unsparing of himself, that his health was seriously undermined, and even his life imperiled.

He was in consequence obliged to enter a hospital at Frederick, Md., and to remain there eighteen months. Recovering his strength, he was placed in charge of the missions of Bryn Mawr, Waldorf and Piscataway, in southern Maryland, where he labored for nineteen years.

In 1875 he was transferred by the archbishop to what proved to be his last charge—St. Joseph's Church, Texas. Here he remained to the time of his death.

MRS. WEBSTER GIVEN A DECREE.

Divorced From a Husband She Had Charged With Cruelty.

Marie Webster today got a divorce from George H. Webster, Judge Cox making the decree.

The couple were married on March 14, 1882, at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Webster charged that shortly after their marriage Mr. Webster began to drink to excess and about a year later he deserted her. In November, 1884, they began living together again but continued to drink and did not support her. He treated her cruelly and was once sent to prison for beating her.

Mr. Webster denied these charges and said she ran away to Baltimore with Walter Boulton. Mrs. Webster denied this charge. She asks to resume her maiden name, Keefer, for alimony, costs, custody of her children, and protection from Mr. Webster. The decree is yet to be drawn.

UNEASY ABOUT THE ELEVATORS.

The elevator in the Navy Department, which dropped Tuesday while undergoing repairs, fell again last night. The car had been hoisted with blocks and tackle to the third floor, when the rope gave way and the elevator again dropped. Fortunately no one was injured. There is a feeling of uneasiness among some of the employees in the War, State and Navy buildings. They claim that a number of these elevators are unsafe and they are daily looking for an accident to happen that will result fatally.

PRIVATEERS FROM SPAIN

Cabinet Will Grant Letters of Marque if War Comes.

PLENTY OF SHIPS OFFERED

Demonstrations Denunciatory of the United States Congress Continue. Feeling Also Intense in Havana—Extra Police Guards Near the Consulate—Schooner Held Up.

Madrid, March 5.—It is announced this morning that in the event of the United States government declaring its recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban rebels, the government will prepare a memorandum making an energetic protest against such action, and send it to all of the European ministers.

A popular subscription has been opened in San Sebastian, the money raised to be devoted to the purchase of warships. The subscriptions have reached the aggregate sum of 8,000 pesetas.

Demonstrations against the action of the American Senate and House of Representatives were held in Toledo, Seville, Granada, Cadiz and Malaga last evening. The only one of especial importance was that at Malaga, where the police were obliged to charge upon the mob and to protect the United States consulate.

Decrees closing the universities in Madrid, Barcelona and Granada have been signed and others will follow, if necessary. The republicans of Valencia are making preparations to hold a meeting on Sunday to protest against the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban rebels.

NO MONEY NEEDED.

The cabinet has decided that Spain does not need a loan, and have resolved to authorize the fitting out of privateers in the event of war. Italian and English ship owners have telegraphed to the ministry inquiring as to the intentions of the government.

The government has examined proposals submitted by an English shipping firm, which offers to sell two fast cruisers of 4,000 tons each, and the vessels will probably be bought. The Trans-Atlantic Cable has offered the government the use of six of their best steamers and the government has accepted the offer.

(Special Correspondence United Press.)

Havana, March 5.—Great interest has been aroused here by the news from Washington regarding the action of Congress in regard to Cuba, and the assurances from Madrid that President Cleveland will refuse to sign the bill (C) recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, are being here with joy. The Spanish hope that the Congress of the United States will reconsider its action. The feeling continues intense, but no disturbances have occurred.

Captain General Weyler has ordered that the elections for members of the Cortes be held on April 10.

Lieut. Col. Arcle, in command of a column of 450 Spanish troops, has had an engagement with 4,000 insurgents, under the leaders, Bander, Guirra and Sanchez, on the Oyama estate, near Santo Domingo.

INSURGENTS WERE FOLLOWED. The battle lasted two hours, at the end of which time the insurgents were compelled to retire. They lost twenty-four killed and many wounded. One lieutenant and five privates of the Spanish force were killed and a major and thirteen privates were wounded.

The railroad bridge at Tinguaro on the Gardemas and Juarez line and the station at Retamal have been burned by the insurgents, as has also the bridge at Cocodrilo on the Sanchez branch of the Matanzas road.

The cane fields near the vicinity of Sagua are being burned by the rebels.

The insurgents have fired upon the forts at the town of Quemado, La Guines, and the fort at Potosi in the Havana province. Additional troops have been sent to both places. The rebel leaders, Ceballos, Aguirre and Alfonso are reported to be dead.

The keeper of the lighthouse at San Antonio at the west end of the island has been extinguished. The rebels fired upon the coast defense works at Sagua, and several of the balls fired passing through the vessel's sides. The rebels, however, were finally driven away.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

Havana, March 5, via New West, Fla.—The government is holding 8,000 troops quartered in the fortifications of the city in readiness to suppress disorder and demonstrations against Americans here. Extra police guards are placed convenient at the American consulate. The only manifestations of hostile feeling yet were a few shouts, "Death to Uncle Sam," while the new troops were landing Tuesday, and places. Some rebel leaders, Cuban two Americans were driving in a side street.

There are some apprehensions, but no alarm, among American residents. There is great confidence in the ability of Weyler to preserve order. As an indication of the feeling, Wilson, minister of an American book store, who happens to be an Englishman, removed the sign in front of his store Monday night, preferring not to invite attack. The better treatment of Americans here than at Barcelona or Madrid is largely due to the fact that the populace there is Spanish and here Cuban.

The students here, both Spanish and Cuban, are friendly to the States. Cuban property holders and merchants, also many Spanish, whose market is in the States, are more pleased than otherwise by the action of Congressional intervention, meaning that an early restoration of quiet would save many from bankruptcy. Even loyal Spaniards admit this.

Such hostility as is shown is confined here to the office-holding classes and others receiving government bounty. The Cubans here were jubilant when the news of the prompt action of the House was received.

FRANCE AIDING SPAIN.

London, March 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Madrid saying that the negotiations in respect of Spain's request for French aid in her loan operations has led Spain to consent that France shall occupy Taut, in Central Africa, and to a reaffirmation of a community of interests in Morocco.

The French ambassador at Madrid submitted proposals for a large loan and the support of France on the Cuba question, in return for commercial concessions by Spain and her promise that she will not contract other alliances, and will give guarantees concerning future French naval operations on the coasts of Spain.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo conferred with the opposition, and a loan has been arranged. A Paris dispatch will take \$25,000,000 of Cuban bonds sold by Spain, the latter granting a prolonged



LIEUT. GOV. ROGER WOLCOTT, Who Becomes Chief Executive of the Old Bay State.

concession of Spanish railways to French holders.

Tampa, Fla., March 5.—The revenue cutter, Morrill, arrested the schooner Stephen R. Mallory at Longboat Inlet, on the charge of being a filibuster. The Morrill arrived at Port Tampa Saturday, and sailed under sealed orders. She proceeded straight to the Gulf, and it is said that she had instructions to arrest both the Mallory and the Andell.

LOADED WITH ARMS. The Mallory was sighted off Longboat and it is said that the cutter had to send a shot across her bows before she would lay to. On being boarded it was found that she had a crew of five men, besides the captain, all Americans, and was heavily loaded with arms and ammunition. The cutter has arrived at the port with the schooner and reported the capture to Collector of Customs Lesley, who has reported the matter to the collector at Washington and placed the schooner in charge of a deputy United States marshal.

It has been rumored in this city for several days that the Mallory and Andell would sail for Cuba with ammunition for the insurgents and Vice Consul Solis has been on the alert, and it is rumored, had already notified the authorities at Washington of the intention of the two boats.

The Mallory is only about six months old. She is forty tons, fast and seaworthy and is owned by Cottrell & Fishman of Cedar Key, the former of whom is collector of customs at that port. The arms are supposed to be the same that were seized near Cedar Key several months ago by the authorities. The cargo of the Mallory is valued at \$20,000. Her papers show that she was cleared from Cedar Key for Port Myers.

ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

Hitt, Adams and McCrary Appointed to Manage Cuban Conference.

On motion of Mr. Hitt the House today insisted upon its amendments to the Senate Cuban resolutions, and agreed to the conference called for by Mr. Adams.

Senate amendments were agreed to, to House joint resolution calling on the War Department for a plan and estimate for improving coast harbor, Lake Erie, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the House bill was passed making the several national military parks public fields for the use of the Army of the United States and national guard of the States for military maneuvers and drills, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of War.

The House then, in committee of the whole, resumed consideration of the fee and salary amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Milnes proposed as a substitute for the section fixing the salaries of district marshals a provision that all marshals should be paid a uniform salary of \$1,000, except those of the districts of Connecticut, Idaho, Rhode Island, Georgia, Alabama, Eastern and Western Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont, who should receive \$2,000.

At 2 o'clock the proceedings of the committee were interrupted to permit Speaker Reed to resume the chair and announce the appointment of Messrs. Hitt, Adams and McCrary as managers on the part of the House of the conference on the Cuban resolutions.

FOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

Senator Elkins' Bill Will Greatly Benefit This Industry.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia introduced in the Senate today a bill which is of national importance.

The measure provides for a discriminatory duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into this country in vessels not belonging to American citizens. In speaking of this bill Mr. Elkins said:

"I have not introduced a new measure, but it is one of great importance. I can't say that I will be able to get it through, though I am going to try. I will push it for all it is worth."

It is a bill, in effect, on American shipping would be immediate and wonderful. In a few years we would have a merchant marine the equal of any in the world. The passage of this bill means the sound of the hammer in every ship yard on either coast.

"Japan and China are manufacturing many articles at a less cost than we are. England has all that trade. Her vessels carry these goods to the western coast of British America and they are hurried East over the Canadian Pacific. I am aiming at this trade, too, in my bill."

Construction of C. F. Wood's Will. Charles W. Wood and Ella W. Smith today secured Charles T. and William N. Wood to secure construction of the will of Charles F. Wood, dated July 5, 1884. The testator died in 1875. The will gave the property to his widow, Ariadne, for life, with remainder to their children. The defendants are now claiming all under the widow's will, to the exclusion of the plaintiffs. The real estate involved is No. 1707 Desales street northwest.

West Virginia Republicans Meet. A meeting of the West Virginia Republicans will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in Monument Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue. Invitations have been extended to all Republican residents of the State, who are located in Washington. The event will be mainly of a social nature. It is expected that Senator Elkins and others of the State delegation in Congress will be in attendance.

Inquest in the Sheets Case. Coroner Hammett decided this afternoon to hold an inquest at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon over the remains of William Sheets, the railroad brakeman who was killed last night.

Every child in Washington will want "The Brownies," the complete series presented with next Sunday's Times.

A TRIANGULAR DISPUTE

Hale, Chandler and Allen Wasted the Senate's Time.

THREAT OF THE POPULIST

He Got Very Peppery When the Maine Senator Interposed an Objection to Unanimous Consent for the Nebraska to Speak About a New Cuban Resolution.

Among the bills reported and placed on the Senate calendar today was one for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and of the State of Tennessee against the United States.

During the morning business Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to issue a proclamation recognizing the political independence of Cuba, and asked unanimous consent to submit some observations at this time.

"Let it go over," Mr. Hale interposed. The Vice President asked whether there was any objection to Mr. Allen's resolution.

"I will not object," Mr. Hale said, "but I call the attention of the Senate to the Nebraska rule to the importance of observing the rule which requires imperatively that, on objection to any measure, it shall go over, unless the Senator believes that there is some distinctly good reason why he should submit remarks at the present time. I hope he will not ask unanimous consent to break the rule. I will not object myself."

MR. ALLEN'S THREAT. "I suppose," said Mr. Hale, "that the Senator from Maine would do me the courtesy to let me make a statement before he objects to it."

"I do," Mr. Hale replied. "I withhold my objection."

"I do not want to insist," said Mr. Allen, "but I warn the Senator from Maine now that, if he objects, there will be no unanimous consent for anything he brings in so long as I am here."

Mr. Hale—I do not think that the Senator from Nebraska understood me. I stated that if the Senator himself believed that there was some good reason why he should submit remarks I would not object. I have that matter entirely to him. Mr. Allen—I certainly suggest there were some reasons for submitting some remarks, or I would not have asked unanimous consent to do so.

Some other routine morning business having intervened, Mr. Chandler brought the matter up again by inquiring whether he was right in supposing that the Senator from Nebraska gave notice that, if unanimous consent were not given him, no other unanimous consent would be given this session.

"Nothing of the kind," Mr. Allen replied. "The Senator from Maine has, for the third time within two weeks, objected to my addressing the chair, while he himself is constantly out of order, and is constantly asking unanimous consent. And I said that if he persisted in making objections to me, he would not obtain unanimous consent, so far as I am concerned."

"If the remark was personal to the Senator from Maine," said Mr. Chandler, "that Senator will take care of himself. But I certainly shall not be willing to give unanimous consent to resume the chair to accompany the request by a statement that unless it is granted no other unanimous consent will be given during the session."

The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Allen replied, "should give me credit for possessing some common sense. I was not making a statement of that kind. I did feel incensed at the moment, because the Senator from Maine is constantly asking unanimous consent for something, and this is the third time within the last three weeks that he has objected to resuming the chair. I was in resentment of that conduct that I made the remark, and I have nothing to apologize for or to take back. And if this kind of treatment is to continue I shall establish an equality between us."

HALE IS MAGNANIMOUS.

"The Senator from Nebraska," Mr. Hale remarked, "cannot keep up a vendetta. I shall utterly decline to be on relations with him which would oblige me all the time to watch him and pay him off for something he may have done. He and I should be in better business than that."

In the further course of the colloquy Mr. Allen remarked that he came with entirely new grace from the Senator from Maine to suggest whether he (Mr. Allen) regarded his remarks as of sufficient importance to insist on delivering them at this time. They might not be important to the Senator from Maine or to the Senate or to the country, but they were important to him. The suggestion was "an insinuation" that he (Mr. Allen) was violating the rules of the Senate.

"What business is before the Senate," Mr. Wolcott asked the Vice-President, "that allows this triangular interchange of remarks between the Senators from Maine, Nebraska and New Hampshire?"

The Vice-President explained the situation.

WITHDREW IT AT LAST. "I could have delivered my speech in two minutes," Mr. Allen remarked with an air of disgust. "I now withdraw my request for unanimous consent."

Mr. Allen's resolution declaring that United States bonds and legal tender notes are redeemable in gold and silver coin went over until such time as Mr. Allen may desire action upon it.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

Senate bill to pay \$174,445 to Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the construction of a steam battery for the United States during the civil war.

Senate resolution for an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee in the cases of imprisonment for contempt of United States courts.

Senate bill to pay \$5,215 to Julia A. Humphreys of Fredericksburg, Va., for the use of her house as a military hospital.

On motion of Mr. Gorman it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns it be till Monday next, Mr. Gorman standing in reply to a question by Mr. Chandler that he would call up at an early day his motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill authorizing additional enlistments in the navy. He said that he desired to make some remarks upon the bill.

The bill creating an art commission of the United States was taken up at the request of its author, Mr. Hansbrough, and was amended in some respects; but as further consideration was likely to occupy some time, objection was made, and the bill went over without final action. Mr. Hansbrough giving notice that he would object



SIR E. POLLOCK, Who Has Prepared the British Case in the Venezuelan Difficulty.

to the purchase of any work of art for the government until an art commission was appointed.

The Senate then, at 1:30, resumed the consideration of the Delaware Senatorial case, and Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, continued his argument in support of the claim of Henry A. Dupont to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware.

REAL HELP FOR THE CUBANS

Senator Allen Says Concurrent Resolutions Won't Give It.

Congress Ought to Grant Something More Decisive—Offers a Substitute For the Pending Declaration.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, directing the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of Cuba. To a reporter of the United Press Mr. Allen subsequently said:

"The resolutions which the Senate adopted on Friday of last week were merely concurrent and do not possess the force of law. They were simply advisory in their nature. If my information is correct, the points of distinction between a concurrent and a joint resolution are these:

"A concurrent resolution does not have the force of law, but is advisory, while a joint resolution has the force of law and requires the signature of the President to give it effect. The people of the United States have no doubt been led, by the passage of the concurrent resolutions on Friday, to believe that we have recognized the political independence, or at least the belligerent rights of the people of Cuba. This belief is erroneous. We have done nothing of the kind."

"If the Populist party were in power in this nation, as I expect it will be some day, either under its present or some other appropriate name, it would not hesitate to enact these resolutions into law; its Chief Executive would not hesitate to sign them, and the parts of this country would be opened to the republic of Cuba, as they are open to other nations, and the minister that might be sent from that republic to represent it here would be received upon terms of exact equality with the minister from Spain or the minister from any other country."

"Let our action respecting Cuba be clothed with all the force of law, and not end in mere expressions of empty sympathy, that signify nothing to the struggling patriots of that island. Her people cannot win victories by sympathy alone."

"They must have something more substantial. Let us open our ports to them and afford them an equal opportunity with Spain to purchase munitions of war with which to establish their republic upon secure foundations."

HALE IS MAGNANIMOUS. "The Senator from Nebraska," Mr. Hale remarked, "cannot keep up a vendetta. I shall utterly decline to be on relations with him which would oblige me all the time to watch him and pay him off for something he may have done. He and I should be in better business than that."

In the further course of the colloquy Mr. Allen remarked that he came with entirely new grace from the Senator from Maine to suggest whether he (Mr. Allen) regarded his remarks as of sufficient importance to insist on delivering them at this time. They might not be important to the Senator from Maine or to the Senate or to the country, but they were important to him. The suggestion was "an insinuation" that he (Mr. Allen) was violating the rules of the Senate.

"What business is before the Senate," Mr. Wolcott asked the Vice-President, "that allows this triangular interchange of remarks between the Senators from Maine, Nebraska and New Hampshire?"

The Vice-President explained the situation.

WITHDREW IT AT LAST. "I could have delivered my speech in two minutes," Mr. Allen remarked with an air of disgust. "I now withdraw my request for unanimous consent."

Mr. Allen's resolution declaring that United States bonds and legal tender notes are redeemable in gold and silver coin went over until such time as Mr